

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 10, 1847.

In this paper are published the Laws, Treaties, and other public Acts of the United States, by authority of the Government.

Our Terms.

The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:

One copy, one year, in advance, \$2.00
Three copies, one year, in advance, 5.00
Five copies, one year, in advance, 8.00
Ten copies, one year, in advance, 15.00
Twenty copies, one year, in advance, 30.00

Semi-Weekly.

(Published three times a week during the session.)
One copy, one year, in advance, \$1.00
Three copies, one year, in advance, \$3.00
One copy during the session, .10
Three or more copies, each, .75

Bounty Lands for Volunteers.

The undersigned has received the forms and specific instructions from Washington City, for procuring the Land Warrants or Scrips for Volunteers entitled to the same; and having printed forms, he is enabled to attend to the same on short notice, and at a low fee. GEORGE A. CHAPMAN, Sestling Office.

Public Meetings.

Several of the Democratic candidates, who have been nominated by regular conventions, will endeavor to meet their fellow-citizens as follows, and they would be especially gratified to see as many of all parties, as can make it convenient to attend.

In Franklin, on Tuesday, 13th, at Daniel Moore's.

Wednesday, 14th, at Bethel.

In Warren, Thursday, 15th, at Cumberbund.

Friday, 16th, at A. Kiser's.

In Lawrence, Saturday, 17th, at David Hoss's.

Sunday, 18th, at Wm. Dickerson's.

Tuesday, 20th, at the School House near Johnson's mill.

In Washington, Wednesday, 21st, at Allisonville, at 11 o'clock, and at Broad Ripple at 4 o'clock.

In Pike, Thursday, 22d, at Augusta.

Friday, 23d, at McCurdy's mills.

In Wayne, Saturday, 24th, at Miller's mill.

Tuesday, 26th, at Bridgeport.

In Decatur, Tuesday, 27th, at Ed. Dollarhide's.

Wednesday, 28th, at Y. E. R. Wilson's.

The meetings, except where otherwise specified, will generally be at 1 o'clock, P. M. It is expected that one or more of the Whig candidates will also attend.

New Subscribers come pouring in so rapidly of late, that we can scarcely keep up with them. Last week we received several hundred names to add to our list, and consequently were obliged to keep back all our weekly exchanges, and yet had not sufficient to supply the half. This will account for apparent delay, and also for our inability to forward the numbers from the commencement of the volume, as desired by several.

THE APPOINTMENTS.—We were mortified that so many errors occurred in the list of appointments as published in our last. They are now corrected, and our friends will govern themselves accordingly.

Another case of small-pox is said to exist in town, in the person of a son of the widow Phillips. He was brought from Franklin, where he was taken ill, a few days since, and now lies at the residence of his mother.

Quite Altered.

In 1840, Mr. McCarty being a merchant, made violent speeches in favor of a U. S. Bank and Protective Tariff. His doctrine then was, that without both these federal aids, the country would be ruined.

In 1847, the same gentleman being a candidate for Congress, without acknowledging any change of political position, could he be said to say anything but a few flattering common places on these subjects, and by way of leading the people to forget his former position, he makes a speech equal to a monkey show.

In 1840, Mr. McCarty was horrified at the idea of this country being overrun, and its destinies controlled by foreigners—especially by stupid Dutch and wild Irish.

In 1847, the same gentleman has become quite reconciled to the German character, and the eulogist of the warm heart and rich rhetoric of the Irish.

In 1840, Mr. McCarty could discourse heavy sums to be expended in the circulation of speeches and documents, filled with embittered slander against democratic men and measures.

In 1847, the same gentleman and his whig friends are as silent as possible about democratic measures, and really treat whigs as if they thought well of them.

In 1840, a democrat, or a democratic procession, or speaker, in the town of Indianapolis, would be hooted at, howled at, and treated with every mark of contumely.

In 1847, the Juno are even affectionate towards democratic voters, and that too, without acknowledging the error of their former ways, or making atonement for their former insults.

Will these inconsistencies thrive? Will the foreigner forget the contempt with which his pretensions to become a citizen were formerly treated by these people? Will the former and laboring democrat forget the jeers and scoffs which were aimed at them and their friends, and vote for the special pot and fancy man of those who were the authors of the derision?

Judging from the boasts of Mr. McCarty's whig friends, we are compelled to admit to our friends abroad, that in Marion county, a good many foreigners, and laboring democrats, now or heretofore in the employment of Mr. McCarty, or of his satellites, will be kept so close as to hear no word of warning, and be so spoiled and flattered by those who formerly derided them, as to be induced to cast their votes for the whig candidate for Congress. Wealth is always a reliable ally in politics, and in times when there is little excitement, (as is the case at present,) it operates.

We say this much to encourage our friends in other counties to be up and doing—not with much hope of reaching the democrats whose votes we fear we shall lose in Marion; for this purpose, the words of our candidate will be kept from reaching the persons having those votes to give.

Peace!

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 2d inst. makes the following announcement, the correctness of which we are inclined to rely upon.

Peace.—*From the Peace.*—We learn from a reliable source at Washington that there is a prospect of a speedy peace with Mexico. The latter communicating the information says it may be in less than twenty days. The Mexicans have had the whole text of the treaty, which Mr. Triest carried with him, communicated to them, and they are satisfied with it.

The President will call an extra session of the Senate, and this news will probably shorten his visit to the North. This is an important fact, and we have no doubt from the source whence it came that it may be relied upon.

We have received two numbers of "The Literary World, a Gazette for Authors, Readers, and Publishers," published by Osgood & Co., of New York, at three dollars per annum, in advance. It is a valuable publication, and worthy the patronage of the lovers of good reading.

What, at the Indianapolis mills, is now worth 50 cents only.

Indiana Copper Mining Company of Lake Superior.

It will be perceived, by an advertisement in this day's paper, that a company, under the above title, has been organized in this city. Henry P. Coburn, Esq., Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Messrs. Isaac H. Roll and J. W. Langsdale have been appointed Trustees. The company is composed of some of the most wealthy capitalists and enterprising citizens of this part of the State, and is fully able and competent to carry on an enterprise in which it is likely to engage. Messrs. Roll and Langsdale, in a day or two, on a visit to Lake Superior. We would advise them to keep their eyes wide open in making purchases. See well that the titles are good, &c. They are not considered green here, but may be sucked at in the North. Indians are always for fair sailing. We wish the company success in the enterprise, although there are some here that think the copper enterprise a humbug. This company, however, can spare a few hundred dollars, by way of experiment, without hurting them much! They have confidence in their experiment, inasmuch as they have limited the number of shares to be subscribed to one thousand; reserving seven hundred, which the present stockholders can have, in preference to all others, in proportion to the stock already taken, on the return of the two trustees from Lake Superior. We are also informed, that the ten per cent. assessment will be promptly met by the shareholders previous to the departure of the Trustees.

Celebration of the 4th of July.

We neglected to notice in our last the celebration of the 4th by the Sabbath Schools of the city. The different schools assembled at half past seven and formed in procession, in number about twelve hundred, and marched to a beautiful place west of the city, where an oration was delivered by Mr. K. R. Porter, Esq., and the declaration read by Mr. K. R. Porter. Mr. P. did himself great credit, and gave satisfaction to all. We think the declaration was as well read as we ever heard it. Rusk and water were then distributed to the children, and after appropriate music by the Band, and some stirring pieces being sung by the vast crowd, the procession returned to the city in the best of order and were dismissed.

Once in a while the whig leaders let out their real feelings in regard to the tariff, and show that they are as much in favor of "protection" and "restriction," as ever, though without any good reason for it. The New Albany Bulletin, for instance, of the 6th inst., has the following:

"T. J. HENLEY AND THE TARIFF.—This man has everywhere endeavored to create the impression that the present high prices have been produced by the tariff of 1846. 'No sensible man has believed him. The transparency of the humbug only renders him ridiculous. Mr. H. has talked to the people and attempted to make them believe that the people of Ireland and Scotland have been in want of sufficient food for the last 50 or 25 years! It is not twelve years ago since the United States imported grain from Europe! It is not twelve years ago since grain from the Baltic and Black Seas fed American citizens!'"

"If the tariff has not raised the prices of produce, as we know that it has not—if it has not produced a sufficient reason—as is proven from the attempt to tax tea, coffee, &c., and from the additional fact that all sorts and kinds of *hats* are in progress to keep up the exports of the government—if this tariff has done none of these things, what good has it done?"

Any person who believes that the mass of the people of Scotland and Ireland have not been in want of sufficient food for the last 50 or 25 years," must be extremely ignorant of the history of Great Britain. The fact that they have been subjected to such want as is notorious as any other fact in the history of those people. But perhaps the Bulletin, like an old federalist we wot of, thinks "a laboring man should only have a sheep's head and pluck a day, and sleep under a cart at night."

It is true that grain was imported to this country twelve years ago; but what was the reason? Did death or famine exist among us? No; but something quite as bad plagued us by its iniquity. The U. S. Bank, and the avowed and avowed policy, and had caused the people to neglect the pursuits of honest industry, and run into the wildest and most insane speculations, from the responsibilities of which they were finally exempted by the sparging operation of the Whig Bankrupt law.

All this occurred under a high tariff, which tended neither to prevent nor assuage those evils. The Bulletin asserts that the new tariff has not raised the prices of our produce, and has done nothing good. Well! has it done any evil, as you predicted it would? Is it not as good as the old tariff? You can't deny that it is! Why then should the old one be re-established?

What does Mr. McCarty think about this matter? Would he vote for "protection" and "restriction" *per se*? The people ought to know. Let him speak.

Greely of the N. Y. Tribune says that Welch, "the military editor of the Courier and Enquirer is 'famously known here' as 'Biddle's hard bargain.'" This is not so bad for the Tribune, and is rather a keen cut at the \$52,000; but it is too hard that whig journalists should "tell tales out of school" on one another in this way.

A friend in Laporte county writes us as follows, under date of June 28th:

"Cathart is in the field, and I think will be elected, as I find no farmer supporter disposed to go against him; and we think we can elect at least one half of the new voters. I can say little about our election for members to the Legislature. We have a local question relative to a removal of the county seat to Michigan City. The Counts have a majority in the county. Your own servant."

A call for a third convention in the 6th district to be held on the 7th or 8th of July, at Bloomfield, has been published. Misunderstandings seem to have abounded in that district during the past few months; and even if the call above mentioned. For their own credit's sake, we hope the democrats of the district will adjust these difficulties.

The Odd Fellows had a celebration at Centreville on the 23d ult., which the Record says was highly creditable to the order and interesting to numerous spectators.

The Masons had a celebration at Cambridge on the 24th ult. Over a hundred members appeared in procession. An address was delivered by Wm. Quarles, Esq., of Indianapolis, which is highly spoken of by those who heard it.

We publish a communication relative to the Central Canal. As to the justice of the complaints made, we personally know nothing. If they are just, it is important to the people that the evils should be corrected. If they are not wholly well-founded, we should like to have their injustice made manifest.

A convention in the ninth district, held on the 25th of May, put in nomination Robert Stewart, of Michigan City, as the Liberty candidate for a seat in Congress.

A "democratic meeting" was recently called in New York, to assemble in the Park, to nominate General Taylor. It was a failure. Not more than twenty-five mercenary were present, and nothing was done. It is supposed that some of the names appended to the "call" were put there without the knowledge or consent of their owners. If these fellows thus steal names, wouldn't they steal any thing else they could lay their dirty hands on?

Public Land Sales in the Great Miami Reserve.

By a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in reply to Gov. Whitcomb, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that the above sales have been postponed until the 20th of December next. Although this is not as long a postponement as we could have wished, and the Governor wrote for, which was the fall of 1848 at least; yet we are gratified to believe that it will afford some relief to the settlers. When the President returns to Washington (for this was done in his absence) we feel a strong confidence that a further postponement will be made.

Gov. Whitcomb has also written to the General Land Office in relation to the lands in the "seven mile strip" and others similarly situated, which have also been advertised for sale. We are quite confident, from investigations made here, that the advertising of the lands last referred to, has happened through a mistake of the clerk in the General Land Office, who prepares the proclamations.

The reply of the Commissioner, which may be expected in a few weeks, will settle the matter, of which our readers shall be duly apprized.

At all events the postponement of the sales until the 20th of December next, will afford an opportunity for the State Legislature or Congress to give full relief, which would doubtless be done, if indeed it does not (as we believe it will) turn out to be a mistake as already stated.

A True Picture.

Little less than one year ago, on a bright Sabbath morning, was seen a crowd of persons on the pavement in front of the Palmer House in this city. All eyes were turned to an individual in the centre of the crowd. And, indeed, such an object could not fail attracting not only attention, but the deepest commiseration in the beholders. Disease had preyed upon him until he was left a walking skeleton, whose sunken and glassy eyes plainly told that it would soon be closed on all earthly scenes.

The call for volunteers found him at his father's house in Hendricks county, a healthy and promising young man. He volunteered and proceeded to the Rio Grande, was taken sick, and discharged, and was now on his way home to the arms of his friends. His last cent had been expended in getting this far. Enough, and more, to send him home, was immediately given him, and he mournfully pursued his journey.

In the same crowd there was another individual. His appearance was far different. A fine portly person, and a blooming countenance gave evidence that he had "fired" his body with pains. While the first was receiving the four pittance of seven dollars per month for his service, the last, pocketed his eight dollars per day! And not only that, but had the heart to vote against raising that seven to ten dollars per month! And now, the gentleman who gave that vote is making the voters of this Congressional District to reflect him to Congress! Will they do it?—Indiana Journal.

The object of the above article from the Journal is to produce the impression that as a member of Congress receives eight dollars per day, and a soldier seven dollars per month, there is a great contrast. We recognize Judge Wick as the "portly individual." Let us examine this. A soldier receives seven dollars per month during his entire term of service, and is clothed, fed, and has his physician furnished free of charge to him.

On the contrary, a member of Congress receives his eight dollars for just so many days as the Congress may be in session. He is elected for two years—twenty-four months—and during that time cannot turn his hand to anything else, if he does justice to his constituents. The Congress actually is in session about nine months out of the twenty-four for which the member is elected, and receives pay for that time only, making less than three dollars per day for the time for which he is elected. Out of this he must pay for his board at Washington, about ten dollars per week, and other expenses at like rates, and maintain his family at home, or take them with him, and if he does his duty, he will, in the course of two years, run up a printer's bill of several hundred dollars, for documents and speeches, to send to his constituents. Besides, when he returns home, he is expected to fork over the ready to help to build meeting and school houses, bridges and roads, and all of that sort of thing.

Mr. McCarty was doing better than this as fund commissioner, under our glorious system of internal improvement, and finding it less profitable than personal attendance upon his immense business operations, and that the duties of the office interfered with the necessary supervision of his large estates, and wild lands, held by him in vast amounts, he resigned the office to avoid losing by it. This is not all. Judge Wick, during the last Congress, voted for a reduction of the compensation of members of Congress, and stands pledged in a printed speech, to continue to do so on all occasions.

Again: The said "portly individual" had but one nephew old enough to enter the service. He went to Mexico as a private volunteer last year, fell a victim to disease, and is buried on the banks of the Rio Grande. Judge Wick has but two sons. A few weeks since, his youngest, aged seventeen, volunteered as a private for during the war, and is, ere now, in Mexico, or in New Orleans, on his way thither. How many nephews or sons of Mr. McCarty, or any of the purse-bloated Junos, who lie, flatter and buy up for him, have volunteered as privates?

Judge Wick voted against the proposition to give the volunteer 100 acres of land in addition to his monthly pay, in hopes of doing better for them at some future time.—Indiana Journal.

That is a lie, Mr. Deftrees. Judge Wick never gave any such vote. You have told this lie three times—twice after having your error pointed out to you. Produce the Journal of the House showing such a vote, and Judge Wick will decline the congressional canvass.

The contrary is the fact. Judge Wick is the identical member who brought forward the measure giving the volunteer 100 acres of land in addition to his monthly pay. And he followed it up by speech, and vote, till it became a law.

KENTUCKY.—The following is a list of candidates for Congress in Kentucky:

Dist. 1. Messrs. 1. Saml. Dulaney, 2. Robt. L. Waddell, 3. Jno. P. Todd, 4. Aylott Dickner, 5. John B. Thompson, 6. Green Adams, 7. Garret Duane, 8. C. S. Morehead, 9. S. F. J. Tribue, 10. Leander M. Cox, 11. Jno. P. Games, 12. "Native American."

Dist. 2. Messrs. 1. Lynn Boyd, 2. Isaac Barnett, 3. Saml. O. Peyton, 4. B. L. Clarke, 5. Andrew J. James, 6. Chas. A. Wickliffe, 7. Samuel May, 8. David McIlwether, 9. Alex. K. Marshall, 10. Thos. Pirog, 11. Lucius B. Desha.

Dist. 3. Messrs. 1. "Where is Leat. Kingsbury, of the regular army—the man who first propagated the slanders against the 24 Indiana regiment, under the signature of Buena Vista? Is he peddling the arms belonging to the government for the benefit of his own pocket or what is he about? Can any body tell?"

The President and suite arrived in Boston on Tuesday, the 29th, in the midst of a fall of rain, notwithstanding which, he was handsomely received.

Col. Bowles, it is said, has purchased a farm at Atkapa, (pronounced Tuckapa,) Louisiana, to which he will retire.

The "Western Chronicle" is the title of a new paper, published by J. Reed, at Spencer, Owen county. Hope he will get rich.

The Abolitionists—Judge Wick.

We have already published the reply of Mr. McCarty to the queries propounded to him by the Abolition committee, Messrs. De Puy and Kingsbury. The following is the response of Judge Wick to the same queries. Whether the response of the Judge will be satisfactory to the more fastidious, "one idea," abolitionists or not, we are not able to guess; but nevertheless, the grounds upon which he rests are sound and statesmanlike, and the only ones which can be maintained.

From the Indianapolis Free Press, July 7th.

Sir:—The questions propounded to me by the Liberty Convention have just reached me, and I respond as follows:

1st. Having voted for the admission of Texas into the Union, as a State, I would under precisely similar circumstances, and rather than see a rival republic spring up adjoining the United States, vote for the admission into the Union of a State, having a Constitution tolerating slavery. I would not however vote for a law of Congress establishing or creating slavery; and without such a law, slavery would be excluded by the law of nature.

2d. There is not the slightest reason to expect that new territory will be acquired by the United States in any other mode than by the admission of a new State into the Union. California and New Mexico may probably be acquired in that mode. No politician dreams of acquiring more or other territory, the result of the present war, and as an indemnity for Mexican depredations upon our citizens, than California and New Mexico. The popular element concentrated and concentrating there, is such as will, in framing a constitution, undoubtedly, exclude slavery.

3d. I do not think the present war with Mexico ought to be closed without a full adjustment of all difficulties between the governments of Mexico and of the United States.

4th. Should the election of President come into the House of Representatives, my vote will be given in accordance with the will of my constituency as last expressed; to-wit, in favor of a democrat, good and true.

I will take this occasion to say, that the Liberty men, in convention last year, misunderstood one expression in one of speeches made in Congress. That which I meant as the exclusion of a conclusion, they assumed as an affirmation of the idea excluded. I never advocated the enslaving of Mexican population.

On the contrary, it was my purpose, at an early day, to take ground against the annexation of any considerable population. They must exist among us either as slaves or citizens, or in the condition of our free negroes; neither of which is a tolerable idea. My Liberty friends, after this explanation, (which I have not found necessary to others,) ought to take back their vote to me of "brass collar," otherwise say they ought to "fork it over." With perfect good will.

Wm. W. Wick.

Messrs. De Puy and Kingsbury.

Whig Misrepresentation.

One of the strongest evidences that Judge Wick has been faithful to democracy may be found in the bitter hatred manifested towards him by the federal and Mexican whigs far and near. The Cincinnati Chronicle, under the temporary control of a black-guard, known as Parson Brown—the title, of course, being one of derision—loses no opportunity of assailing the Judge with the weapons of slander and falsehood. The use of these weapons has become so common to that paper however, that its attacks excite no surprise, and are entitled to no consideration. But it is otherwise with the Cincinnati Gazette, which claims for itself some title to respectability, but which it will not be apt to retain long in this quarter, if it indulges in many more paragraphs like the following, which it published on the 1st inst., to wit:

"QUESTIONS CANDIDATES.—The Liberty men of Indiana have begun to 'put their questions' at the Congress at Indianapolis, on Tuesday, 29th ult. When just about Baton Rouge, about 11 o'clock, she struck a log and sank in 6 or 7 minutes in deep water. Fortunately the cabin separated from the hull of the boat, and floated down some eight or ten miles, when it was brought to shore, and all the passengers in it saved, including a number of ladies. The hull of the boat was not far enough shore to put out a plank, by which the passengers nearly, if not all, saved themselves. There were about 400 passengers on the boat when she struck. Some ten or fifteen were missing when the boat left, but whether drowned or not is not certain. The persons missing were German emigrants of whom was a large number on board.

One hundred and fifty of the passengers were volunteers of the Indiana 24th regiment on their return home. Some of these lost their baggage, but none of them were drowned.

The remains of six of the privates of the Indiana volunteers from Vevay, Ia., and those of L. Eller from Bloomington, Ia., were on board, and of course sunk with the boat.

The whole cargo will be a total loss.

Our informant, L. Barbour, of Columbus, Ia., says too much praise cannot be bestowed on the officers of Baton Rouge, for their kindness and hospitality to the unfortunate passengers. The Mayor and Council of the city were about raising funds for the destitute German emigrants.—Louisville Democrat.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—On this subject the Cincinnati Democrat, in two numbers, keeps the wind out of the bellows of whig calumny.—Milton Brown, a whig from Tennessee, introduced the joint resolution annexing Texas, into the house of representatives, and the resolution could never have passed the senate without several whig votes, as the whigs had a majority in that body. When the final action on the admission was had, Mr. Baker, a whig candidate for vice president on the ticket with Gen. Taylor, and a member of congress from this state (Illinois) voted for it."

The city of Dublin has sent an address to the city of New York, returning the grateful thanks of the Irish people for the relief extended to them. The address says:

"Permit us to request, that you, sir, as the chief municipal officer of the first city of the U. States, will convey the expression of the gratitude never to be forgotten, of the Irish people, to the citizens of the vast Western Republic, for the zeal and liberality displayed by them, in attending to the calls of suffering humanity in our forlorn country."

CLARK.—The proprietors of the State Sentinel again offer their paper for one dollar a year, cash up, on the 1st of January. We believe the deal which has divided the party at the capital, is now new, and we hope, quite healed. The Sentinel is the only democratic paper now published at the capital—and, for the good of the party, hope it may be the only one for years to come.—Logansport Co. Democrat.

Thank you, sir. We hope we shall merit your good wishes and friendship.

The Astorians Flag copies the Constitution of a land of Mexican Robbers. It contains forty Articles, the last one of which reads thus:—

"Art. 40. The principal object of this Constitution is to exclude the vigilance of those foolish judges who think they can exterminate us, without reflecting that our profession is the most precious of men, which induces him to obtain, with the smallest trouble, that wealth by which pleasure can be procured. As long as riches are sought after we shall continue to have initiators; to become perfect these initiators must have value, activity, zeal, liberality, and constancy; which five qualifications are only to be acquired by stepping tide, blood and interest."

What philosophical soundings they have been! How much they merit "whig sympathy!"

The "Moonsville Chronicle" has been enlarged and improved. It is very well printed, and is edited with taste and ability. It does credit to the publisher, Mr. T. J. Worth, and we hope it will be as profitable to him as it is creditable.

The "Freeman" (abolition paper) heretofore published in this city by Henry W. DePuy, has had its name changed to "Free Press"—not so good a name in our opinion, and will hereafter be conducted by M. R. Wickersham and DePuy.

Col. H. Marshall of Ky., we are informed, recently gave a toast at a public dinner to the following effect:

The real hero of Buena Vista—Gen. WOOL.

INDIANA BONES.—It is stated that about \$9,000,000 of Indiana bones have been exported into New York, and are to be used in the manufacture of gunpowder, and other purposes, and that the bones of the State, and of the State of Ohio, of old bones are still outstanding.—N. Y. Jour. Com. July.

Indianaapolis, July 6, 1847.

Messrs. Chapman—Gentles:—I this month have read some of your comments on whig policy, in reply to Judge Wick. With those comments I have nothing to do. Those who heard me and read what I have written, whether I acted wisely or not, will be the best judges. I have no objection to my name being given to the cause of the people, and if they said the inference I drew was not a correct one, I would no longer allude to it in that way. I now propose to you, as his friend, that you may place the matter before three reputable Democrats, and if they say the inference is unfair I will no longer allude to it in that way. I have no objection to the Judge. When I name some names I do so without their knowledge or consent, or without knowing their feelings; but these and such honorable men as these are I will leave to, viz—Gen. J. P. Drake, N. B. Palmer, Esq., and Mr. Foster, an attorney at law. I will do the Judge no intentional injustice, and have no fears of those who know me well thinking I will. I am a democrat upon votes he has knowingly and deliberately given in Congress, and I think there is no way of holding a public man to account. I am in great haste to overtake the Judge at an appointment, if you will do me the justice to publish this as Editor, you will oblige me, if not, please publish it, and I will pay you as an advertisement.

Respectfully yours, NICHOLAS MCCARTY.

We publish the above note from Mr. McCarty very willingly, and shall make no charge against him therefor. We should with equal pleasure publish a communication from him giving his views relative to measures of Whig policy; but he seems to think these matters much less important than Judge Wick's rebukes addressed to recent Democrats in Congress, which are deemed by us comparatively unimportant.

Mr. McCarty differs with us as to the proper interpretation of this sentence from the speech of Judge Wick, from which we published an extract in our last paper, to wit:

"If you have not the moral courage to do the right thing from love of country, at least do it in defence of your desks and the eight dollars per day."

Instead of a taunt and an imputation of cowardly selfishness, Mr. McCarty still adheres to his professed belief that the insulting remark was actually a friendly recommendation!!! How it is possible for a man of his natural good sense and sound judgment about ordinary matters, to become all at once so incorrigibly obtuse as he appears to be about this matter, is unaccountable upon any of the common principles of reasoning. We cannot conceive how any man of common judgment can read the speech of Judge Wick, appreciate the spirit which characterizes it from beginning to end, and the declared object he had in view, and yet come to such an absurd conclusion as that professed to be entertained by Mr. McCarty. One would suppose that he knew nothing about the quality of iron, though perhaps a very good judge of that of iron.

The conclusion of Mr. McCarty is so utterly absurd, weak and foolish, that we confess it is painful to us to argue about it, for his sake quite as much as our own. For that reason, so far as we are concerned, we are quite willing that the matter should be settled in the way he proposes, or in any other way he may choose. We can hardly believe, however, that the gentleman named by Mr. McCarty as referees, will assume the attitude of *Thinking Machines* for the people of the district; but perhaps he may be able to reconcile them to it. If so, we shall not fail to publish the verdict gratis.

SPERM BOAT LOST, AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.—The steam boat "Star Spangled Banner" left New Orleans on Tuesday, 29th ult. When just about Baton Rouge, about 11 o'clock, she struck a log and sank in 6 or 7 minutes in deep water. Fortunately the cabin separated from the hull of the boat, and floated down some eight or ten miles, when it was brought to shore, and all the passengers in it saved, including a number of ladies. The hull of the boat was not far enough shore to put out a plank, by which the passengers nearly, if not all, saved themselves. There were about 400 passengers on the boat when she struck. Some ten or fifteen were missing when the boat left, but whether drowned or not is not certain. The persons missing were German emigrants of whom was a large number on board.

One hundred and fifty of the passengers were volunteers of the Indiana 24th regiment on their return home. Some of these lost their baggage, but none of them were drowned.

The remains of six of the privates of the Indiana volunteers from Vevay, Ia., and those of L. Eller from Bloomington, Ia., were on board, and of course sunk with the boat.

The whole cargo will be a total loss.

Our informant, L. Barbour, of Columbus, Ia., says too much praise cannot be bestowed on the officers of Baton Rouge, for their kindness and hospitality to the unfortunate passengers. The Mayor and Council of the city were about raising funds for the